

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## Why We Must Save

EUROPE is short of food, due to the diversion of millions of men from production to war, to the occupation of land by the armies, to the isolation of markets by belligerent lines. Always dependent upon imports for a large portion of its food for men and animals and for fertilizers, the submarine destruction of shipping has limited Europe in her imports of fodder and fertilizers until many animals have necessarily been slaughtered and the soil reduced in productivity. Furthermore, shipping must now be devoted to the most concentrated foods and to getting these from the nearest market—North America. All of these conditions will continue to cumulate until the war is over.

The supplies in the world's larder for the next twelve months are now known. They are too short to support our allies unless every man, woman and child enters National service to support the food administration, says an official statement from Washington, explaining the urgency of the need of saving food.

France, England, Ireland, Italy, and Belgium in peace time import forty percent of their wheat. Owing to the reduction in harvest they must during the next twelve months import sixty percent. In peace times we furnish eight and one-fifth percent of their breadstuffs; Canada furnishes eleven and six-tenths percent and they draw from other markets, twenty and two-tenths percent. This year, the fine exertion of Canada will furnish about fifteen percent, we must furnish twenty percent and we must reserve two percent for neutrals from whom we draw vital supplies. This leaves twenty-five percent which the Allies must take out by use of other cereals in their war bread, obtain from other markets or further reduce consumption. Our twenty-two percent means 220,000,000 bushels of wheat against our surplus in this year of short crops of only 88,000,000, if we eat normally. If we reduce our wheat flour consumption from five pounds per week per person to four pounds, we shall make available our quota.

The food animals among the Allies have decreased since the war began by about 33,000,000 head, thus their meat, fat, milk, and butter have decreased in the face of increased need. They normally import thirty percent of their fodder—grains, corn, oats, barley, and rye. Owing to the reduction in their harvest they must, this next twelve months, import fifty-six percent if they receive the normal amount. In peace times we furnish them under two percent, and Canada under one percent. This year we must alone furnish them with at least forty percent, as Canada produces little but wheat. Our quota means 500,000,000 bushels and we can do it if our great corn and oats crops mature.

They need the cereals other than wheat, not only to supply feed for animals but partly to substitute for wheat in the bread. They can, however, only absorb a certain amount of corn for human food, for, except in Italy, they have never eaten corn bread, and have no adequate mills, and, besides, household baking is a lost art and corn bread can not be distributed from the bakeries. Therefore, they must have wheat as the basis for their war loaf.

France and Italy formerly produced their own sugar. They can not do so now. England imported largely from Germany and Russia. Therefore, our allies must now come to the West Indies for over 2,000,000 tons if they are to obtain a normal amount. They thus draw from our own source of supply and we must divide with them.

Of potatoes and other vegetables we have a superabundance, which we cannot ship, because they require from four to ten times the tonnage of more concentrated foods. We have abundant fish, sea foods, and poultry.

Therefore, we have two clear duties: First, to substitute other commodities we have in abundance for those that we can ship; second, to eliminate every waste. If in this way we can reduce our average consumption per person one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fat, seven ounces of sugar, and seven ounces of meat per week, and if we use our milk and butter carefully and without waste, we can maintain our own people on a full diet and can still supply the deficiency in our allies' food, for when these apparently small individual savings are multiplied by 100,000,000 every week they assume gigantic proportions and offer a complete solution of our problem.

We must remember that every flag that flies against Germany is by proxy the American flag, that those fighting in our defense cannot be maintained over this winter without the minimum food necessary for their armies and ours, and for their men, women, and children at home. The provision of these needs can be accomplished only by the resolute personal service of every man, woman, and child in this country.

A remark of a certain Washington official has traveled over to England and returned to the United States. It is worth repeating. Washington is, of course, the headquarters of the numerous organizations, official and semi-official, that are directing American cooperation in the war, and the official in question, the chairman of one of the committees dealing with the recruits to national service, described the present situation in an epigrammatic sentence. "It's a great thing," he said, "to know that the country is behind us—if only it'll keep off our backs."—Christian Science Monitor.

And now the Coastwise Shipping Law is suspended! If this war keeps up all the things for which the Advertiser has been contending will come to pass, including prohibition for Hawaii and a public that will elect a competent sheriff.

## New Army Organization

THE number of men referred to when a platoon, company, regiment, brigade or division is mentioned, is entirely indefinite, as the number differs under the army organization of each nation.

Moreover, as the United States has decided to reorganize its formation more nearly to approximate the numbers included in the French and English units of like name, confusion has been added by the use of two sets of numbers—the new and the old.

In today's Advertiser, are given the latest figures of the new organization.

The designations are not complete as to artillery organization and omit the cavalry entirely, although this may be intentional, as it has been rumored that cavalry—as such—was not to be included in the American foreign service army. It will be a convenient table to cut out for reference.

## An Old Appeal

ONE of the bravest and most gallant struggles for national liberty in all the history of the world was the war for the independence of the Netherlands against Philip II of Spain. William of Orange—William the Silent—led his people through years of war to ultimate victory, though he did not live to see that great result. In selfless devotion to his people and his country, in courage and ability, he stands in the annals of his country as Washington stands in ours. Of him it was said by Motley, the historian, "When he died the little children cried in the streets."

The great and powerful United States arrayed against Germany is in no such condition as was the Netherlands Confederacy arrayed against the power of Spain, yet the Prince of Orange's appeal to the Dutch people to give financial support to the cause of liberty possesses a timely interest when the United States government is asking the American people to give their financial support to their government in this war for liberty in the world.

The Prince of Orange in his address to the inhabitants of the Netherlands used these words:

"Let not a sum of gold be so dear to you, that for its sake you will sacrifice your lives, your wives, your children, and all your descendants, to the latest generations; that you will bring sin and shame upon yourselves, and destruction upon us who have so heartily striven to assist you. Think what scorn you will incur from foreign nations, what a crime you will commit against the Lord God, what a bloody yoke ye will impose forever upon yourselves and your children, if you now seek for subtleties; if you now prevent us from taking the field with the troops which we have enlisted. On the other hand, what inexpressible benefits you will confer on your country, if you now help us to rescue that fatherland from the power of our enemies."

## Advice To a Soldier—Don't Whine

NOW that hundreds of thousands of young men are leaving comfortable homes and suddenly encountering the new and strange discomforts of camp life, they are being given unlimited amounts of free advice.

Among the flood of suggestions, the following by the Chicago Post applies equally well in Honolulu as in Chicago. In fact, it is as good advice for the civilian at home as for the rookie in camp.

"Young man, did you ever go on a camping trip? Did you ever lie around in a tent for days at a time, while the wind blew and the rain fell in torrents; while the mud was a foot deep and the undergrowth was so wet that it whipped the moisture through to the skin at every step you took? And was it ever your misfortune to have in your party a man who continually growled about the weather, the wet bedding, the water that seeped into the tent, spoiled the grub and made it almost impossible to build a fire?"

"Almost every camping party has at least one such man in it. The others may be gay in adversity, may see fun in hardship and may enjoy themselves in spite of difficulties, but one whiner will go far toward wrecking the enjoyment of the whole party."

"Well, young man, if you have been chosen to represent the nation in the new national army, you are going to a big camp."

"It may rain and blow, and at times the whole camp will be a sea of mud."

"There may be confusion at first with the attendant lack of equipment."

"The food may not be just like mother gives you at home."

"The work will be hard and much of it disagreeable. Some of the men will endure it all with cheerfulness. Others, we fear, will grumble and growl. They will be the ones that made the most noise, and their example will affect the spirits of all the rest."

"But, young man, don't whine. Enjoy the work if you can. If you can't act as though you enjoy it."

"Don't grouse around and complain to your comrades, and, above all, don't write whining letters home."

"Your mother and sisters will feel badly enough without that."

"You are going out to do a man's work, young fellow. Do it like a man—an American man."

"Don't be a whiner."

That is "good stuff."

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Congress has voted nineteen billion dollars this session, practically all for war. This shows how serious a thing war is, because that is almost three times as much as the nation spends a year on booze.

## BREVITIES

Manuel Tavares was arrested last night and charged with non-support. A total of \$3000 has been collected from water-rate delinquents since the beginning of the week.

H. Mendonca fell from a lanai at Kalihl last night and sustained a scalp wound which was treated at the emergency hospital.

Roy Chalfant, Teath Company, Coast Artillery Corps, was arrested last night on a charge of operating an automobile with a muffler cut-out.

Joe Piva, a chronic inebriate, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the police court Saturday on a charge of drunkenness.

Chigu Takarawa was treated at the emergency hospital late on Thursday night for a bruised head caused by jumping from a moving street car.

The 32nd Infantry Band gave a special concert Friday afternoon at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Schofield Barracks, from three to five o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. McCorriston of 2132 Atherton Road, Manoa, welcomed at their home on Thursday the arrival of a daughter. Both mother and child are doing nicely.

The Ohio Club will meet in the parlors of the Young Hotel Tuesday evening, October 9, at eight o'clock. All Buckeyes, residents or visitors, are urged to attend.

Hong Kee, a cook, was taken to the emergency hospital last night with a terrible cut in the palm of his left hand. While cutting some meat the knife slipped. Five stitches were taken in the gash by Dr. E. G. Ayer.

Mrs. Caroline Margaret Brown Jones has filed a libel for divorce in the circuit court for divorce from T. G. Jones on the ground of non-support. She asks authority of the court, also, to resume her maiden name.

Yoshimoto Ananjiro, a Japanese, while painting a roof near the junction on Nuuanu Avenue and Laimi Road yesterday afternoon, fell to the ground and sustained a fracture of his right shoulder. The injured man was treated at the emergency hospital.

An appeal has been taken to the supreme court in the case of Hermogenes Alacanta, sentenced to die October 12 for the murder of a Filipino woman at Waipahu. A stay of execution will be asked for until action on the appeal has been taken by the supreme court.

University of Nebraska graduates will have a dinner for all old Nebraska students at the Young Hotel next Saturday evening. Several old students are among the army members here. They and other former U. of N. men are urged to attend the get-together dinner.

George Jurgenson received a cablegram yesterday from James W. Robertson, manager of the shipping department of C. Brewer & Co., who is spending his vacation on the mainland, stating that he was leaving for the Pacific Northwest, where he planned to remain for at least two weeks.

United States Marshal J. J. Smiddy returned from Kauai yesterday, whither he went to serve papers in bankruptcy and seize the property, real and personal, of a firm doing business at Hanalei under the name of Wing Wo Company. The firm has been engaged in dry goods, grocery and hardware business under the management of L. Ah Hoy. It has a branch at Hanapepe, managed by Chong Wo.

The Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., has discontinued the suit which it brought against the city government two years ago because of alleged wrongful location of the main sewer line down Kalihl Avenue into Kalihl Harbor. The estate at that time asked \$2000 damages. Superintendent Kirchhoff, of the city waterworks and sewer department, assured the estate that upon receipt of funds water mains will be laid down in Mokaea Avenue to Democrat Street and to other sections, and upon this representation the suit was discontinued.

## REVENUE COLLECTOR SUSTAINED BY COURT

## Maui Agricultural Company Loses Big Suit

The Maui Agricultural Company, which paid \$40,000 under protest to the late John Haley, formerly collector of internal revenue, as income or excise taxes, will not receive it back again, a decision having been handed down in the federal court by Judge Vaughan, dismissing the demurrer of the company, holding the money to be the internal revenue office and paving the way for the collection of about three times that amount in taxes due since the suit was commenced.

Judge Vaughan holds that the Maui Agricultural Company, which includes seven plantations and sugar companies, is, in reality a joint stock company, and therefore liable to taxes to the internal revenue office. In finding that the company is a partnership, Judge Vaughan, in the syllabus, says:

"Paragraph 6 of section 2 of the act of congress of October 3, 1913, levying tax on incomes of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, not including partnerships, is construed to include within its meaning of joint stock companies or associations those organized under the common law, though considered in law partnerships, and to include within the meaning of partnerships ordinary partnerships only, and not joint stock companies or associations."

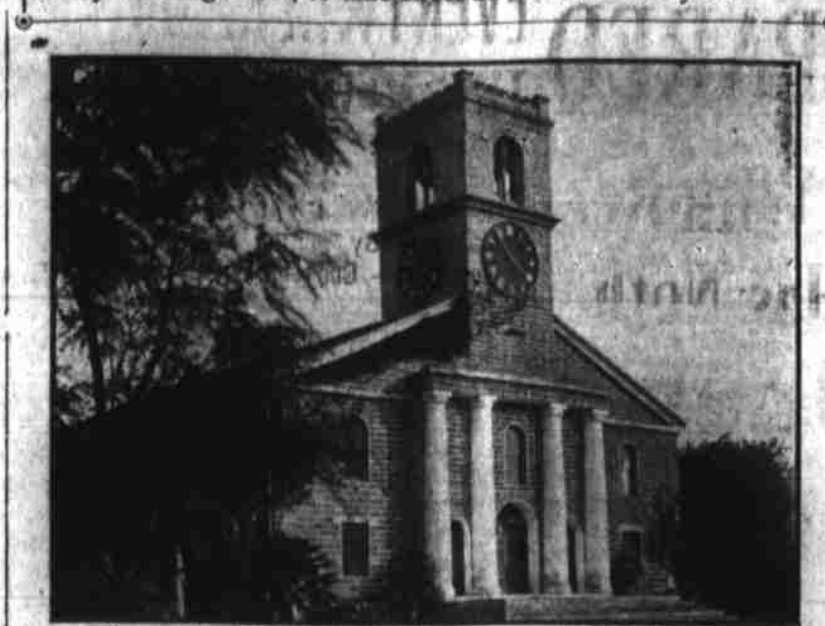
The building of the coral church took its impulse from a desire of the young king, Kamehameha III for three things—a ship of war, a palace and a new church. Kinau, the premier, thought it well to secure the church first and at a public meeting early in 1836, plans were shown and explained, and a subscription started, the king leading with \$3000. Governor Kekuanaoa was member workman. The male church members were divided into five bands, and each band wrought one day in the week as volunteers. Coral blocks for the walls were cut from the reef near the harbor. The heavy timbers for floor and roof were native wood. It was six years in building and cost \$33,000, and was opened July 21, 1842.

It was just before the battle of Get-

**COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES**  
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Use the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## KAWAIAHAO PASTOR RESIGNS AFTER MANY YEARS' SERVICE

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH and its pastor, Rev. H. H. Parker, who after more than fifty-four years' service announced yesterday his resignation, to take effect at the end of the year.



## Rev. Henry H. Parker Announces From Pulpit That He Will Leave Church At End of Year

After fifty-four years' service as pastor of Kawaiahao Church, Rev. Henry H. Parker announced yesterday from the pulpit at the morning service that he would resign his pastorate at the close of the year.

His announcement was brief. Following the communion service, Mr. Parker said that this would be his last communion with the congregation, as he desired to conclude his long connection with the church, and gave the members three months in which to select his successor.

At the same time Mrs. May Wilcox, niece of the pastor, announced her resignation as superintendent of the Sunday School, a position which she has held for many years, and severing a life-long connection with the church.

While no public statement was made to the congregation as to Mr. Parker's reason for tendering his resignation, it is understood that following the presentation of a committee report, signed by Rev. J. P. Erdman, Rev. Henry P. Judal and Theodore Richards, recommending the appointment of a special commission, consisting of Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Hon. W. F. Frear and Rev. William Kaunahu, with alternates, to endeavor to straighten out the church entanglement caused by rival factions, Rev. Mr. Parker felt that, under all circumstances, and in the unselfish cause of harmony, he would lay down the reins of a pastorate, which in the past year have been unusually irksome, and without having the commission enter into the discussion which would probably prolong the inharmonious relations.

The present trouble has been acute for the past year, and grew out of dissensions in the Christian Endeavor Society and the election of officers, partisan sides being taken over the question of authority, resulting in the pastor not only theoretically closing the door upon the dissenters, but actually, as well. The dissenters after being read out of the church, held meetings in the church yard. The status of the rival factions, one supporting the pastor, and the other practically demanding his resignation, has hardly been changed since the first clash.

The sudden resignation of Mr. Parker was a surprise among many officials of the various churches and of the Hawaiian Mission. Was Fourth Pastor

Rev. Henry Parker is the fourth pastor of Kawaiahao Church, which first sprang into existence in a thatched auditorium on the site now occupied by the handsome coral church which was completed and occupied in 1842.

His predecessors were Rev. Hiram Bingham I, 1825-1849, when the church was permanently organized, although services were previously held there; Rev. R. Armstrong, 1849-1853; Rev. E. W. Clark, 1853-1865; Rev. Henry H. Parker, 1865-1917.

The "Old Stone Church" of Kawaiahao is the fifth in succession of houses of worship built near the same spot. All the others were frames of poles in the native style, thatched with grass.

The first place of worship was only fifty-four by twenty-one feet in size, and had plain doors, a pulpit window, a pulpit and astral lamps. It was built by subscription which was started in 1821, chiefs and foreigners contributing, and it was dedicated the same year, Rev. Asa Thurston preaching the inaugural sermon. This house was burned March 30, 1824. By command of Kamehameha a second church was quickly built from materials contributed by certain chiefs, and seated 600 people, but it proved too small for the congregation, and in 1825 a third church was built by Queen Kaahumanu and Kamehameha, at a place which is now the south corner of the executive building grounds.

The fourth was built, also by royal authority, in 1829, near the site of the present stone church. This seated 4000 people.

**King Headed Subscription**

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## MOPEHA ISLAND IS EASILY DEFENDED

Atoll Said To Be Sea Raiders' Base Has Plenty of Food and Water, Says Captain Murchison

Capt. Nell Murchison, in command of the schooner Columbia River, which arrived yesterday from Iquique, Chile, with a cargo of nitrate, was very much interested in the story appearing in The Advertiser telling of the activities of a German raider in the South Pacific.

Captain Murchison is well acquainted with most of the atolls in that part of the world, and only recently made the voyage from New Zealand to Iquique, where he loaded cargo for the Islands. On previous trips, the captain has always sailed within sight of Juan Fernandez, the famous Robinson Crusoe isle, several hundred miles off the coast of Chile, but upon his last voyage from the Antipodes, he struck a course far to the north.

The group of three volcanic islands, on one of which Alexander Selkirk was marooned in the early part of the eighteenth century, and around whose adventures Defoe is said to have written "Robinson Crusoe," is inhabited by a few Chilians and Germans. In the past few years these islands are said to have been a veritable rendezvous for German sympathizers, while launches and small ships have been observed by passing vessels in increasingly large numbers. Captain Murchison had been informed of the presence of enemy craft among the numerous islands of the south, and for this reason deemed it best to steer clear of an island on which Germans are known to have gathered lately.

The captain is an intimate friend of Haldor Smith, captain of the missing schooner R. C. Slades, who reached Tutuila in an open boat from Mopeha Island, where, he said, there are twenty-seven white men and seventeen native prisoners marooned, as a result of the operations of the raider Sea Lander, and her German crew. As to their being in dire need of food and water, the captain cannot understand, as he says ordinarily there is sufficient water and food for a number of persons on the island.

Mopeha lies in Latitude 16° 48' South Longitude 153° 55' West, about one hundred miles west by south of the Island of Marsa. According to Captain Murchison, it is an atoll and was discovered in 1767 by Wallis, an English explorer, who named it Lord Howe Island. It is also known by the name of Mopeha.

The atoll was visited again and surveyed in 1893. "Mopeha consists," said Captain Murchison, "of many low islands on a reef surrounding a lagoon, and occupying a space ten miles long, north and south, and four miles wide. The whole eastern side of the reef is occupied by a long narrow band of dry land with many coconut trees, which bear abundantly. For this reason I cannot understand why the prisoners should want for food."

"On the northern and western sides are numerous islets, many of them with brushwood and trees of various sorts. As to accessibility, there is only one pass through the barrier reef, and that is on the northwestern side. It is only about thirty yards wide, steep-to, and with a depth of about thirty feet. However, its inner part is almost closed by shoals, so that a small sailing vessel, in order to enter, must find its way through the shoals, and through the water of the lagoon."

This is a dangerous procedure and can only be done by sending two boats on ahead with kedge anchors and hawsers to await the vessel's arrival. There is plenty of water in the lagoon, and a few shoals are easily discernible by the eye. The lagoon cannot be considered as ordinarily accessible, even to the smallest vessels, without the greatest care and most thorough knowledge of the pass. With a few machine guns on the island, an enemy would be as secure as it would be possible to be any place. Very few persons could take a vessel through this pass to the lagoon, yet it is possible for ships of considerable size to enter.

"The islands are without permanent inhabitants, although they are visited by fishermen for the purpose of catching turtles, which abound in certain seasons of the year. Other fish of various kinds are plentiful the year round, so from the food standpoint, the prisoners should be well supplied."

## TWO OVERDUE SHIPS

## TURN UP AFTER MANY DAYS OUT AT SEA

A cable from San Francisco received by a local shipper yesterday says that the Peruvian schooner Helvetia and the American schooner Oceania Vance, which have long been overdue and given up as lost, have at last been reported. The Helvetia, Captain Rentoria, left Puget Sound May 27, en route for Callao, Peru. The message merely states that she put in at a Pacific Coast port for provisions, and gives no information of the condition of the vessel or her crew, where she has been, or the cause of her failure to put in an appearance at some port long ago.

The other long overdue vessel, the Oceania Vance, Captain Olson, which has been 138 days out from Mukilteo, for Melbourne, is reported as having put in at Sydney in a badly leaking condition.

## CHILDREN'S COLDS.

Why let the children rack their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? For sale by dealers, Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.